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HAMILTON MANUSCRIPTS.

(Continued.)

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 CHAP. 3.

OF THE MARRIAGES, DEATH, PROGENY \* \* CHARACTER, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

The Lord Claneboy had three ladies \* \* \* \* \*

\* The last lady Jane Phillips proved a very excellent lady for solid piety and virtue; bore to him one son called James, afterwards Earl of Clanbrassill. My lord lived to a great age, viz., 84, or thereabouts, in great prosperity and honor, through God's blessing upon his wisdom and industry. Of him are these remarkables—1st. His two first ladies proved but little comfortable to him, and his putting away of his second lady was not with general satisfaction to his friends and contemporaries. 2nd. He had much ado to keep himself \* in King James's time,<sup>b</sup> and was once at the point of ruin as to the King's esteem; and, in Wentworth's time, he had much ado to keep himself from \* and ruin. He made great use (as some of his best friends conceived) of a public gout and gravel, that

\*The first was Penelope Cooke. The 2d was Ursula (6th daughter of Edward, first Lord Brabazon of Ardee, and sister of William first Earl of Meath) who died in 1625. The third (mentioned in the text as Lady Jane Phillips,) was Jane, (daughter of Sir John Phillips, Bart., of Picton Castle, in Pembrookeshire) who survived him, and was mother of his only son, James Hamilton. The two latter only are mentioned in Lodge, or in Sir William Betham's pedigree of the family.

<sup>b</sup>The following paper, in Sir James Hamilton's handwriting, endorsed thus, "The directions of the Lord Deputy to me Sir J. H.," has no doubt reference to the above passages in the text:—

"12 Octob., 1618.—The patents past to Sr James Hamilton upon Thomas Ireland's letter.

- 1.—Patent dat. 20 July, anno 3, Jacobi Regis, of the manor of Moygare and other lands, &c.
- 2.—Patent dat. 14 Febr., anno 3, Jacobi Regis, of lands in the countie of Antrim, &c.
- 3.—Patent dat. 13 Martis, anno 3, Jacobi Regis, of rents of assize in Trym and others.
- 4.—Patent dat. 17 Martis, anno 3, Jacobi Regis, of the Castle of Moybore, in Westmeath, and other lands, &c.
- 5.—Patent dat. 13 May, anno 6, Jacobi Regis, of certain lands in the countie of Wexford and others, &c.

The Patents pass'd upon John Wakeman's letter:—

- A Patent, dat. ulto. Febr. anno primo, Jacobi Regis.
- A Patent dat. 2 Martis, anno 3, Jacobi Regis, of the fishing of the Ban, &c.
- A Patent dat. 11 Aprilis, anno 4, Jacobi Regis, of the Customes.
- A Patent past to Sr James Hamilton and Sr James Carroll, Knights, assignees to John Wakeman, dat. 23 Febr., anno 8, Jacobi Regis, of St. Marie Abay.

A Patent dat. 5 Novembris, anno 3, Jacobi Regis of Con O'Nel's lands by special letter.

The last Patent past of the Customes aforesaid upon another letter, the date whereof, viz., of which Patent, is about the 9 Jacobi Regis, which you may see in the enrolment of the Chancery.

His Majesty's pleasure is, that you Sir James Hamilton, Knight, shall exhibit to the Lor: Deputie the principall of the Letters Patents aforesaid.

His Majesty's further pleasure is, that you Sir James Hamilton, Knight, shall also exhibit to the said Lord Deputie all such other writes as concern the premises."

"13th October, 1618.

"May it please your Lp.—Being yesterday commanded by you to writ verbatim what is above written, and to receive the same as a direction to myself without your hands thereunto, and your Lp. &c., also intimating unto me verbally the secrett carriage thereof, I have entered into due consideration of the premises, and do ingenuously protesse that I understand not the extent of the severall words following, viz. :—

First—'The principall of the Letters Patents aforesaid.—Whether your Lp. &c., mean any one principall or chief Letters Patents of all the rest, and which that is; or, whether you mean all the originall letters patents particularie above mentioned, or what els?

Secondly—'All such other writes as concern the premises.—Whether your Lp. &c., mean his Majesty's letters or warrants for the passing of that and principall or chief letters patents, or the warrants and letters for the passing of all those letters patents, or any conveyances thereout deryved, or counterps. thereof, or els all my evidences whatsoever, or what els?

Thirdly—Whether by the word exhibit your Lp. mean

he might hide himself in his house-gown. 3rd—He had several tedious and chargeable law suits with his neighbour my Lord of Ards about \* of land and other trifles, wherein pride and in-

that I should deliver unto you the Lord Deputie the said Letters Patents, or other my evidences to be perused in myn own presence, and so to be delivered back again to me, or what els you mean by the word exhibit? In these particulars I humbly crave your Lp's explanation in writing, that I may be the better enabled to make your Lp a dutiful answer as becometh me, these being matters wch do concern my estate, and I am confident it will stand with his Maj's pleasure that I should receive plain and clear direction in that which I have commanded me in his name, which I do as much revere as any subject living can do." J. H."

In 1622, an information at suit of the crown, in the name of Sir Wm. Ryves, Knight, his Majesty's then Attorney, Gen., was filed on the Revenue side of the Exchequer against Viscount Claneboy, charging him with having usurped all the liberties and franchises granted to him by his several patents, within the Great Ardes, Upper Claneboy, and Dufferin; but it appears by the record of that information on the Communia Roll of the Exchequer, which is a most valuable document (and of which, in consequence of its great importance, a translation will be given at length in the general appendix to these MSS.), that Viscount Claneboy, on pleading his patent, obtained judgment against the Crown. During Strafford's Viceroyalty it also appears by the following extract from the Communia Roll of Easter Term, 1639, that a fresh information was filed at suit of the Crown in the Exchequer, against Viscount Claneboye, and that he again obtained judgment against the Crown for his claim to Bangor as a sea-port, which was one of the franchises mentioned in the information of 1622, and for which he then had judgment; but the Crown obtained judgment for the Court of Admiralty at Groomsport, alleged by the *quo warranto* to be claimed by Viscount Claneboy, but which by his plea he disclaimed:—

"County of Down.—Sir Richard Osbaldeston, the Attorney General, informs the Court that James Viscount Claneboy for the space of divers years past has used, and still uses, and claims to have, use, and enjoy without warrant or Royal Grant the office of Admiralty, of all things to the Admiralty pertaining, in and within the manor of Groomsporte, in the county aforesaid, and the liberties, precincts and creeks of the same; also the power of holding a Court of Admiralty there, and to do, determine, and execute all things in the same which to a Court of Admiralty pertains; and that neither the Admiral of the said Lord the King, his heirs or success<sup>ors</sup> of England, or their Lieutenant, nor any other Deputy or minister should in any manner intermeddle, or either of them intermeddle, in the manor aforesaid, or the liberties, precincts, or creeks of the same either by land or by water, for any execution of office there; and that he may have, hold, receive, seize, and enjoy, and may be well and able to have hold, receive, seize, and enjoy for ever, to his proper use and behoof, all and singular profits, fines, issues, forfeitures,

perquisites, commodities, and emoluments, from and out of the aforesaid Court, or by reason of the execution of the office of Admiralty aforesaid, in whatsoever manner, arising, growing, or emerging, without account or any other thing therefor, to the said Lord the King, his heirs or successors, to be rendered or paid. The aforesaid James, Vis<sup>t</sup>. Claneboy claims also, that there may be a sea Port in, and upon, and near, the sea, nigh to, and at the town of, Bangor, in the county aforesaid; and that the aforesaid Port may be named, called, and deemed, the Port of the town of Bangor; and that the creeks of Gillegrooms and Hollywood may be and be accounted members of the same Port of Bangor, aforesaid; and that it may be a port for the plying, arrival, and stationing of *ships and boats*, and for the loading and (unloading) of all and all manner of goods, merchant-dize, and wares whatsoever, as well to be imported as exported, with all and singular the rights, members, jurisdictions, free customs, and privileges, to a Port belonging, due, or to be due; and, that the aforesaid Port, roadsteads, and creeks, aforesaid, should belong to the aforesaid James, Vis<sup>t</sup>. Claneboy, his heirs and assigns; and, that he, the aforesaid Viscount, his heirs and assigns, from time to time, may have, enjoy, and take to his and their proper use and behoof, all and singular plankage, anchorage, wharfage, cranage fees, and profits, due or payable of and for all or any ships, skiffs, boats, and barges, in the aforesaid port or roadstead, or creek aforesaid, or either of them, plying, anchored, laden, or to be unladen, upon the wharfs, banks, or soil, of the aforesaid James, Viscount Claneboy, his heirs or assigns, without account, or any other thing therefor, to the said Lord the King, his heirs or success<sup>ors</sup> to be rendered, paid, or made; all the which liberties, franchises and privileges the afores<sup>d</sup>. James, Vist. Claneboy, for the whole time aforesaid, upon the said Lord, the now King, has usurped, &c.

"The Defendant being summoned, appears by his attorney, Anthony Dopping, and pleads Letters Patent, under the great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, Co. Middlesex, the 14th of March, 19th of James the 1st., produced in Court, whereby the King granted to the Defend<sup>t</sup>. the town of Bangor, in the county of Down, for ever; and the King by the same letters patent, willed, ordained, and constituted, that thenceforth for ever, there might, and should be, a sea Port in and upon, and near the sea, nigh to and at the aforesaid town of Bangor, and that the afores<sup>d</sup>. Port should and might be, named, called, and deemed, the Port of the town of Bangor; and that the roads or creeks of Gillegrooms and Hollywood, in the county of Down, aforesaid, might and should be accounted members of the same Port of Bangor, aforesaid; and the aforesaid Lord the late King, made, erected, created, and established the afores<sup>d</sup>. Port of Bangor, with the members aforesaid, one Sea Port aforesaid, by his said letters patent; and that it might be a Port for the plying, arrival, and stationing of ships, boats; and for the load-

condiaries occasion great expence of money and peace ; and one (in some respects) worse than all, with his brother William's widow, yet outlived them. 4th—He made a great use of the services of his brethren and nephews as they came upon the stages, as also of some other very fine gentlemen he kept about him for business, (wherein he was most exact and laborious,) but reserved the bulk of rewards to his latter will, (which proved too late for them,) and thereby obliged them to dependance on him all his life; but it was believed he intended liberal rewards for all, especially his brethren and their families, but his will was either not finished<sup>c</sup> or suppressed after his death, I shall not say by whom only it fell so out, that as he outlived all his brethren, so his nephews were all abroad at the wars, and inferior servants ruled that part. 5th. As he was very learned, wise, laborious, noble, (especially to strangers and scholars,) so there is great ground to judge he was truly pious, as he was certainly well principled. It is true he countenanced the Episcopal course, yea, outwardly, the persecutions of that time that were against the godly (called then puritans) by the black oath,<sup>d</sup> &c. ; yet, 1. His

ing, and unloading of all manner of goods merchant-dize and wares whatsoever, as well to be imported as exported, in time thenceforward, into any the ports of the said Kingdom of Ireland, by the laws and statutes of the Kingdom aforesaid ; with all and singular the rights, members, jurisdictions, free customs, and privileges to a Port belonging, due and to be due ; and the aforesaid late King, by the said letters patent, gave and granted the Port aforesaid, with the members aforesaid, and the afores<sup>d</sup>. roads and creeks aforesaid, to the aforesaid James Hamilton, Knt. Visc. Claneboy, by the name of Sir James Hamilton, Knt<sup>s</sup>, his heirs and assigns for ever ; and the aforesaid James, the late King, by his aforesaid letters patent, gave and granted that the aforesaid James Hamilton, Visc. of Claneboy, by the name of Sir James Hamilton, Knight, his heirs and assigns, might, and might be able to have, enjoy, and receive, all singular and plankage, anchorage, wharfage, cranage, and the fees and profits, due or payable of and for all or any ships, skiffs, boats, and barges, in the aforesaid Port, or roads, or creeks aforesaid, or either of them, plying, anchoring, laden, or to be laden, upon the wharfs, banks, or soil [*wharfs ripas aut solum,*] of the aforesaid James Hamilton, Visc. Claneboy, by the name aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, without account or any other thing therefor, to the said late King, his heirs or succ<sup>ors</sup> in any manner to be rendered paid or made, saving to the said late King, his heirs or succ<sup>ors</sup>, the impositions of wine and of other merchandize, and the subsidies and customs for the same, due and accustomed.

"And by this warrant the Defendant has used and still uses, the liberties, privileges, and franchises, in the plea mentioned ; but as to having and exercising the office of Admiralty, and of determining, doing, and executing, all things to an Admiralty Court pertaining, within the manor of Groomesporte, and taking the issues and profits of an Admiralty Court, as supposed by the information, he disclaims the same. Absque hoc, &c.

"The Attorney General prays judgment for the said Court of Admiralty, and having viewed the Letters Patent

in defts. plea pleaded, confesses the plea to be true, and says he will no further prosecute ; and judgment is given for the Crown, quoad the Court of Admiralty, &c., at Groomesporte, and for the defendant as to the remainder of the privileges."

<sup>c</sup> A copy of this remarkable document will be given in the Appendix to this chapter.

<sup>d</sup> Dr. Reid, in the first volume of his History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, at page 242, gives the following account of the origin and imposition of this obnoxious oath :—"Wentworth, in pursuance of his precautionary plans for preventing the Scots in Ulster from joining in the Covenant, or opposing, in any way, the designs of the king, had recourse to an expedient more illegal in its character, and more oppressive in its effects, than any which he had yet adopted. This was the imposition, on all the northern Scots, of an oath, styled, from the dismal calamities which it occasioned, THE BLACK OATH, in which they were compelled to swear never to oppose any of the king's commands, and to abjure all covenants and oaths, contrary to the tenor of this unconditional engagement. The first idea of this measure originated with Charles. In the month of January 1639, he suggested it to Wentworth as likely to furnish an additional security to his cause in Ulster, against the apprehended machinations of the Scottish covenanters. The deputy approved of the plan, and thus wrote to Charles for instructions. "In case any Scottish refuse to take the oath of abjuration, what is your pleasure we should do with them? Shall we *legē talionis* here, as there, imprison the parties delinquent, and seize their lands and holdings to your majesty for the use of the public? Shortly after, he summoned several of the Scottish noblemen, clergy, and gentry, on whose cordial co-operation he could rely, to meet him in Dublin on business, as he alleged, of especial importance to his majesty's service. When assembled in the latter end of April, in the apartments of the lord Viscount Ards, Wentworth opened to them his design. He apprized them of the disorders which had occurred in

younger education seasoned him well ; 2. He was observedly a great studier of the Scripture and

Scotland ; of the surmises entertained of the Scots in Ulster favouring these seditious proceedings ; and of the propriety of their vindicating themselves from such injurious suspicions. He concluded by reminding them how much more acceptable and becoming it would be for them to enter into a voluntary declaration of their fidelity and obedience to the king, than delay the tender of their loyalty, till extorted from them by the increasing dangers of the State. This suggestion of the deputy was hailed with acclamations by the bishops who were present. It was not opposed by the noblemen and other gentlemen, who appear to have been very passive instruments in the hands of Wentworth and the prelates.

The bishop of Raphoe immediately framed a petition to the deputy and council, in the name of the Ulster Scots, praying to be permitted, by oath or otherwise, to vindicate themselves from approving the proceedings of their countrymen in Scotland. This petition was in due form presented to the council. It was signed by Hamilton, Lord Claneboye, and Montgomery, lord of Ards ; by the bishops of Clogher, Raphoe, and Down ; by the archdeacons of Armagh and Down ; by ten knights, and by twenty-four individuals, the majority of whom were clergymen. The form of the intended oath was submitted by the council to the consideration of the petitioners. Objections were made, by some of the laymen present, to the unconditional manner in which they were required to swear never to oppose, nor even to 'protest against any of his royal commands.' They entreated that the qualifying phrase of 'just commands,' or 'commands according to law,' might be inserted. But Wentworth would admit of no alteration, and they silently, though reluctantly, acquiesced. As a rebuke to their scrupulosity, the bishop of Raphoe lamented that that part of the oath which appeared so obnoxious, had not been rendered more strong and explicit ; and in a spirit of affected disappointment at the moderation with which the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance was expressed therein, he exclaimed, 'that the oath was so mean, he would not come from his house to take it.' The following is a copy of this celebrated oath, as set forth in the proclamation :—"I, \_\_\_\_\_do faithfully swear, profess and promise, that I will honour and obey my sovereign lord King Charles, and will bear faith and true allegiance unto him, and defend and maintain his royal power and authority, and that I will not bear arms, or do any rebellious or hostile act against him, or protest against any his royal commands, but submit myself in all due obedience thereunto : and that I will not enter into any covenant, oath, or band of mutual defence and assistance against all sorts of persons whatsoever, or into any covenant, oath, or band of mutual defence and assistance against any persons whatsoever by force, without his majesty's sovereign and regal authority. And I do renounce and abjure all covenants, oaths, and bands whatsoever, contrary to what I have herein sworn, professed and promised. So help me God, in Christ Jesus." By a proclamation from the deputy and council, dated the twenty-first of May, 1639, and containing a copy of

the petition, all the Scottish residents in Ulster above the age of sixteen years, were required to take this oath, "upon the holy evangelists, and that upon pain of his majesty's high displeasure, and the uttermost and most severe punishments which may be inflicted, according to the laws of this realm, or contemners of sovereign authority." The commissioners were directed to proceed in the most summary manner. The ministers and church-wardens were required to make a return of all the Scots resident in their respective parishes. The oath was publicly read by the commissioners, and then taken by the people on their knees ; but from the persons called on to swear, the privilege of a deliberate perusal of it for themselves was studiously withheld. It was imposed equally on women as on men. The only exception made, was in favour of those Scots who professed to be Roman Catholics ; these alone were not required to take the oath. The names of those who scrupled to swear were immediately forwarded to Dublin ; whence the deputy dispatched his officers to execute his pleasure on the recusants. Contrary to his expectations great numbers refused to take the oath in the unqualified form in which it was proposed. None of them had the least hesitation to swear in the terms of the former part, expressive of bearing true and faithful allegiance to his majesty. But they conscientiously and firmly refused to take the latter part, by which they would have been bound to yield an unconditional obedience to all his royal commands, whether civil or religious—just or unjust—constitutional or unconstitutional. On these individuals, the highest penalties of the law, short of death, were unsparingly inflicted, frequently under circumstances of extreme cruelty. Thus, pregnant women were forced to travel considerable distances to the places appointed by the commissioners. If they hesitated to attend, and still more, if they scrupled to swear, they were treated in a barbarous manner ; so that crowds of defenceless females fled to the woods, and concealed themselves in caves to escape their merciless persecutors. Respectable persons, untainted with crime, were bound together with chains, and immured in dungeons. Several were dragged to Dublin, and fined in exorbitant sums ; while multitudes fled to Scotland, leaving their houses and properties to certain ruin ; and so many of the labouring population abandoned the country, that it was scarcely possible to carry forward the necessary work of the harvest.—*Reid, pp. 242 to 248.*

The following letters addressed to Wentworth by Lord Claneboye on this subject are published in the 2nd vol. of Strafford's Letters, pp 382 to 385.

"THE LORD VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE TO THE LORD DEPUTY.  
"My much observed Lord,

"May it please your lordship to know, that the master of the ordnance, when he had his meeting at Bangor with the lord Montgomery, lord Chichester, and myself, for taking order according to your lordship's directions, for such as refused to take the oath, he had then the view of the books which were given up to us by the preachers and church-wardens of the parishes in the

an enemy to profaneness. 3. He made it his business to bring very learned and pious ministers

Claneboyes and Ards, of such of the Scots as were to take the oath. And we are hopeful that he both saw by our progress upon the said books, and hath showed to your lordship the willingness of the people, and our diligence in the work, although by the greatness thereof and paucity of the commissioners, who are to be at least three at every swearing, sundry of the parishes were then remaining uncalled, of which the people, as we are able to come at them, are since come in, and have taken their oaths, except the gleanings everywhere of sick or absent persons, who are remitted and directed upon their recovery or return home, to come to Killilleagh, where the oath is to be given to them of the territory of Dufferin, and of the adjoining parishes, which is to be the last sitting for this service, and is to make the perclose of our books, and what we may say upon the whole matter. For which purpose I am come to Killilleagh, where, contrary to my expectation, I find the people much altered in my absence from what I left them, and to be made apprehend much unlawfulness in the oath, and much danger of soul to take it. Inasmuch, that upon notice of my coming hither, many are fled out of the country, and especially servants, that their masters are doubtful to find sufficient to reap their corn; for whose apprehension, as they may be found, I have sent out warrants.

"It is conceived, that some aspersions, lyingly cast upon the oath, and a suggestion that it is greatly disliked in Scotland, (for which I can find no author to lay hold on, albeit this might have operated with them in part,) hath been the cause of this averseness. But, indeed, I do apprehend, that the chief, if not the only cause, is proceeded from Mr. John Bole, the preacher at Killilleagh, the old blind man that was once with your lordship; who, instead of obviating such aspersions, and satisfying the people in their doubts, hath very presumptuously and perversely, both in his common conferences, and in his public sermons upon the Sabbath-day to the people in the church, taxed the oath to be without any ground, to be unnecessary, uncertain, doubtful, and in the branches of it, unlawful, and contrary to all former oaths.

"I have herein taken the examinations of sundry persons of respect, which, tested with their own hands, I herewith send to your lordship, that by them, he may be presented to your lordship in his own words. I lay not my hand upon any clergyman, especially a preacher, without direction, otherwise I had sent him myself.

"I altered also, upon this rub, for a short time, the day of calling the people to the oath, that there might be opportunity to settle the minds of the people to their true duty. Wherein I doubt not but your lordship shall find the faithful endeavours of him, who, leaving all to your lordship's wisdom, is ever your lordship's most humble, and most obliged servant,

"J. CLANEBOYE."

"Killilleagh, Aug. 23, 1639.

"THE LORD VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE TO THE LORD DEPUTY.

"My much honoured Lord,

"Your lordship's noble favours to me at all times, and especially by your last letters of the 27th of August, do bind me to a continual loving and honouring of your lordship, and expression of the same, as any your lordship's service shall require; which I hereby profess.

"If Mr. Bole, who is now carried up by a pursuivant, shall deny any of the things charged against him, which is too usual with him, boldly to speak, and more boldly to deny it, the witnesses who have, under their hands, tested the same, are of credit, and if required, shall repair thither, and upon their oaths, make it good in his hearing.

"Since my last to your lordship, I made intimation to the people of the parishes hereabout, who especially were possessed with a prejudice of the oath, that if any were doubtful of any thing contained in it, they should freely repair to me, and that I would satisfy them to the full, before they should be put to take it. Very many came in, of whom some had been misled by soul reproaches cast upon it, others by misconstructions of it, and some by their apprehended doubts of what might be required of them hereafter, if they should take it. But, in a short debating, they had all contentment, and were sorry of their shunning. Amongst the rest, Mr. Bole came to me, hearing that his speeches had been revealed to me, and made profession of his bounden duty to his majesty, and of his respect to the oath. But I told him I was sorry to hear of his much miscarriage against both, of which he desired to hear the particulars. I said he would hear of them soon enough in another place, and willed him to remember himself what he had said. And not long thereafter, upon that day which we had appointed for the people to come in for taking the oath, I sent to him, and required him to be there; for that was the form, that the minister and church-wardens, and chief men of the parish, were made leaders to the people in taking the oath. I did likewise direct the provost of the town to be with him. But he desired that, (in respect it fell out, that the same day was the day of the week, upon which he ordinarily used to have weekly an exhortation to the people,) he might be heard in his sermon first, and to declare himself concerning the oath in hand, wherein he hoped to give satisfaction to us and the people, which we thought not amiss to afford him, to see how he would amend himself.

"His text he took out of the sixth chapter of the prophet Daniel, the 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th verses. Your lordship will see how pertinent that text was to such a purpose; and he indeed accordingly handled it so, as none I think could tell what he was seeking, or in what or how he gave any satisfaction to the people for the matter of the oath. Much he taxed the princes of Persia for abusing the king, and destroying the soul, by leading him upon a false decree to destroy Daniel; and, by the way, some admonitions he gave us the commissioners,

out of Scotland, and planted all the parishes of his estate (which were six) with such; communi-

to take heed that we did nothing that might give us cause of grief hereafter. But for the oath nothing expressly, but that some had reported to him, that he had made the oath doubtful and unlawful, wherein he said they had done him wrong, and that therefore they should see him then take it in the pulpit himself. And without more, he swore and protested generally, his loyalty and fidelity to his majesty, and concluded with an exhortation to me, to explain the oath to the people before they took it; and so ended with the usual form. Thereupon I called him and the people unto me, and told them, that according to Mr. Bole's desires I was ready, if they would show me their doubts, to explain the oath for the same, and to give them satisfaction. But, for that I believed that the doubts were made by Mr. Bole himself, I would first address me to him, who was best able to move them, and to discern of the answer I should give to them. In effect, there was nothing propounded but their misconstructions, fears and surmises, of what hereafter might be drawn upon them by the power of the oath; and having heard him and the people, in all they could say, I gave them so full satisfaction, that they all confessed the oath was rightful to be taken. Whereupon I willed Mr. Bole, the provost of the town of Killileagh, and the church-wardens and some of the aldermen to kneel down and I would give it them. Mr. Bole told me, that he had taken it already. I asked him where? he said he had taken it in my hearing in the pulpit. I told him that shuffling would not serve his turn, he should take it in the express words of the prescribed oath, following me as others did. And after two or three bouts in the hearing of the people, I required him either to kneel with the rest, and to take it in the ordinary form, or if he refused, he should instantly hear me in another sort; and then indeed he did kneel and take it with the rest. I pray your Lordship to excuse this prolix narration, which is drawn on to show your lordship, that he hath taken the oath, and by what degrees he was brought to it. And since, as I hear, he did persuade the people to it, who nevertheless come nothing so cheerfully in, as they did in other parts. But nothing shall be undone of my part to forward and finish the business, and to pray for the increase of all happiness to your Lordship, which is the affectionate desire of your lordship's most humble and most obliged servant,  
"J. CLANEBOYE."

"Killileagh, Sep. 2, 1639."

Dr. Reid also copies this letter, and observes, in an note to p. 253 of the 1st vol. of his Presbyterian History:—"One cannot read this letter without feeling deeply for the hardships to which this aged and venerable minister was exposed. How cruel to dragoon the old and blind man into the swearing of this obnoxious oath! And yet how adroitly he endeavoured to evade it himself, and indirectly to warn his people against its ensnaring obligations! What became of him, when dragged up to Dublin. I have no means of ascertaining?"

The following documents, though not a satisfactory answer to Dr. Reid's inquiry, throw some additional

light on Mr. Bole's history, and are therefore considered worthy of being given at length:—

"To The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Anne, Countess of Clanbrassill.  
"According to your Honour's directions we have taken the examination of Mistris Montgomery and Widow Campbell, witnesses brought before us by Jean Bole upon oath:—The examination of Mistris Montgomery who deposeth upon oath that she remembers that Mr. John Boall was possessed of some lands lying near to the old church, and that she heard the old Lord Claneboy tell his Lady Jane Claneboy that he had given Mr. John Bole in satisfaction for the said lands six aikers of land lying near the bridge, his own and his daughter Jean Bole's lifetime, and no further sayeth.—The examination of Widow Campbell who deposeth upon oath that she had in keeping from Jean Bole a lease made from the old Lord Claneboy to the s<sup>d</sup>. Jean Bole of the 6 aikers of land lying near to the new bridge for her lifetime, and that she was to hold the said land during the said time paying only one pepper corn by year if demanded; and further sweareth that the said lease was lost with several other goods of her own at the siege of the Castle of Killileagh. This 18th February, 1674. Alexr. Read.—A. D. Williamson."

Certificate of Anne, Countess of Clanbrassill.  
"My son having some years since sett a lease to his groom, Will. Brown, of the 6 acres of land (near to the bridge of the town of Killileagh) which belongs to Jane Bole, widow to William Murdoch, the said unworthy fellow, William Brown, being desirous to get into the present possession of the said parcell, did last winter most falsly inform Sir Robt. Maxwell that the said widow had no right to that 6 aiker of land, whereupon the said Knight sett a lease of it to Will. Brown; but the widow, Jane Bole, being thereby very much wronged petitioned Sir Robert and me to permit her witnesses to be examined upon oath, that her right to that 6 aikers might be cleared; hereupon I directed Alexr. Read, the present Provost of the town of Killileagh, and Captain Williamson, to examine widow Montgomery of Rathcunningham, and widow Campbell and received from them these lines last 18 Feby hereabove written in this paper, this annexed certificate also signed the 25th of last Feby. by Mr. McWhid, and this certificate signed by Mr. Philips the 26th of last Feby. were also then brought to me; and when the groom saw that the widow's right was so fully asserted, he quitted his claim, and threw off the lease given him by Sir Robt. Maxwell. The reason of my asserting these truths is, lest my son or any other person should, after my decease, molest Jane Boal (Widow Murdoch) by disposing of that 6 aikers of land which is her proper right during her life, and to certify that I will never consent that it shall be taken from her. As witness my hand, this 18th of June, 1675.—Anne Clanbrassill."

Mr. McWhidd's Certificate.

"These are humbly to certify whom it may concern, That about the year of our Lord 1632, I being reader to Mr. John Boile, the Reverend Minister of Killileagh,

cated with them ; maintained them liberally ; received even their public reproofs submissively ; and had secret friendly correspondence with the ministers and others that were persecuted for conscience sake ; yea, some hid in his house when his warrants and constables were abroad looking for them.<sup>6</sup>

do very well remember that the Rt. Hon<sup>ble</sup>. James, Lord Viscount Claneboys, for several good causes, especially his religious Lady Jean being God-mother to Jean Boile, daughter to the said Mr. John Boile, he did very nobly give a gratuity of about six aikers of land to the use and profit of the said Jean Boil during her life, and confirmed a lease of the same for him and his, paying a pepper corn yearly upon demand ; which lease among his books and other papers I had the charge of for the space of seven years together in his house where I waited on him, being his servant. The truth whereof as it is well known to the old inhabitants, so the contents of what is above specified I shall be willing to make out on oath, and some more persons if need require. The said six aikers lies as we leave the bridge on the right hand, the Glebland adjoining it on the one side and the Logh on the other. Witness my hand, February 25th, 1674. Alex. McWhidd, vicar of Drumballirone in the Diocess of Dromore. Being present when this Certificate was signed by Mr. McWhidd,—Will. Waring, Paul Waring, Will. McWhidd."

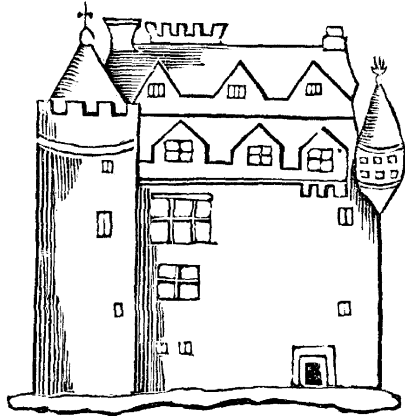
Mr. Philipp's Certificate.

"I, Hugh Philipps of Caradorne in the County of Down, at the request of Jean Boill, daughter to Mr. John Boill, Minister of Killileagh, deceased, do certifie that I was my Lord's receiver of the rents several years before the warrs, and at a certain time did demand the rent of six aikers of land belonging to Mr. John Boill, lying near to the bridge of Killileagh. Whereupon there was one lease produced to me which I did read, given under hand and seal of the old Lord Viscount Claneboy, made to the said Jean Boil for her lifetime, paying therefore if demanded one peppercorn by year. So that in all the time of my being receiver I never had or demanded any rent for these lands. And further, I do certifie that, I heard my Lord tell my Lady Claneboy that he hoped Mr. John Boill would preach or speak no more of Naboth's vineyard, for he has given to him during his own and his daughter Jean Boil's lifetime the above specified six aikers of land in lieu of some other lands formerly possessed by Mr. John Boil lying near to the old church. This I do certifie which I will depose upon oath if need be. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of Feby., 1674.—Hugh Philipps. Witness present at the signing hereof, Alexr. Reid, Ro. Hamilton."

Letter from Mr. McWhidd to Jane Boal, alias Mordoch.

"Mistress Jane,—I have received your letter, being heartily sorry that among so many obliged witnesses your business should need any dispute. I have sent you my certifiat to help that I heard and saw your father possessed of above 40 years ago, and I marvell much that such a noble person does not add rather than diminish from such a small gift. He is misinformed, I conceive. However, if my appearance at any time may be steadable, I shall not disappoint your warning. Mr.

Phillips is a discreet gentleman, and lived with my Lord near that time. I am persuaded none that knew your father but will wish you well, and especially for your mother's sake. Peruse this certifiat, and take advice from surest friends, and the God that commands to judge the fatherless, and plead for the widow assist you and help you in need. So wisheth your well-wisher and friend to his power—Alex: McWhidd."



Killileagh Castle, copied from an old map dated in 1625-6, upon which Mr. Bole's park is marked as adjoining the old church.

•In the Ulster Visitation Book, for 1622, (MSS. Trin. Coll. Dub.) ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, M.A. is returned as minister of the parish of Craigavad and Holywood, and is described as "resident at Hollywood—serveth these cures, and maintained by a stipend from Sir James Hamilton—church repaired in part." Dr. Reid at p. 101 of the 1st volume of his Presbyterian History, states, that "he had been chaplain to the Earl of Buccleugh's regiment in Holland ; but removing to Ireland on the return of the troops to Scotland, he was, on the 9th of Nov. 1615, admitted to the ministry by Bishop Echlin."

JOHN LEATHEM, M.A., is returned on the Ulster Visitation Book for 1622, as minister of the parish of Dundonald, and is described as "resident—serveth the cure, and maintained by a stipend from Sir James Hamilton.—church ruined."

JOHN BOLE, M.A., is returned in the Ulster Visitation Book for 1622, as minister of the parish of Killi-



4. In managing of his estate he was carefull and wary in giving inheritances or leases above three lives, and went that length but with very few; he was very saving of his oak woods (whereof he had great store) expecting greater advantages by them in after time, and deliberately (for a time)

leagh, and is described as "resident—church ruinous." This church was never repaired, but a new church was built in 1640, by Viscount Claneboy; which having become dilapidated, was re-built in 1812, at an expense of £2,000, by James, Baron Dufferin and Claneboy, to whom a monument is erected in it with the following inscription:—

"In the family vault adjoining this church are deposited the remains of  
 JAMES STEVENSON BLACKWOOD,  
 Baron Dufferin and Claneboye,  
 Second son of Sir John Blackwood, Bart.,  
 and of Dorcas, Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye.  
 His name will be long remembered  
 As a zealous supporter of the Christian religion,  
 Especially of the church established in this country,  
 To which he has left a memorial of his attachment  
 By the restoration of this sacred edifice.  
 Ever loyal to his King, a firm yet temperate advocate  
 Of the laws and liberties of his country, his energy  
 And his exertions were never failing in their defence.  
 A benevolent and zealous friend,  
 A kind, considerate, and indulgent landlord,  
 Unostentatious in his generosity, as in the exercise of  
 Every other virtue, he believed in his redemption through  
 The incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and proved  
 By his patience the unwavering sincerity of his faith.  
 Fulfilling the duties of son, of husband and of brother, with  
 Unabated affection; abounding in Christian charity to all;  
 Forgiving as he hoped to be forgiven;  
 He possessed the love, the grateful attachment,  
 The devoted respect of all who knew him;  
 And long and deeply will his loss continue to be deplored  
 Within the circle that immediately surrounded him.

He was born at Killileagh, IV September, 1754.

His long and useful life was closed at Ballyleidy,  
 On the 8th of August, 1836, in merciful composure  
 Both of mind and body.

In the year 1794 he raised the 33d regiment of  
 Light Dragoons:

He was colonel of the Royal North Down Militia,  
 And an aide-de-camp for the militia of Ireland,  
 To King William the Fourth."

GEORGE PORTER, M.A., is returned in the Ulster Visitation Book for 1622, as minister of the parish of Talpestown, or Talbotstown; and is described as "curate and resident—maintained by a stipend from Sir James Hamilton—The Prebend of Talpeston is vacant, Pat. Hamilton being deprived by the Lord Primate for non-residence—church repaired." Harris, in his History of County Down, at p. 8, being unaware of the identity of Talbotstown and Ballyhalbert, states that the tithes and lands of Talbotstown were then entirely lost, although, in the same page, he mentions that the vicarages of Ballywalter, Ballyhalbert, and Innishargy were united by statute 2 Anne; and Dr. Reid in the 1st vol. of his Presbyterian History, p. 432, remarks of Talpeston, or Talbotstown, "I have not been able to ascertain the locality of

this parish." Dr. Reeves, however, with his usual accuracy, at p. 20, of his Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, identifies Ballyhalbert with Talpeston, and states that the ancient name was derived from the family of Talbot, which settled in the counties of Down and Antrim soon after the invasion.

JOHN GIBSON, M.A., is returned in the Visitation Book for 1622, as minister of the parish of Bangor, and is described as "Dean—resident, and serveth the cure, and maintained by a stipend from Sir James Hamilton—church repaired." In the south wall of the church of Bangor is a stone erected to his memory with the following inscription:—"HEAR LYES BELOUE ANE LEARNED AND REVEREND FATHER IN GODES CHURCH MESTER JOHN GIBSON SENCE REFORMACIONE FROM POPARYE THE FIRST DEANE OF DOVNE SEND BY HIS MAJESTIE INTO THIS KINGDOM AND RECEVED BY MY LORD CLANEBOY TO BE PREACHER AT BANGOR. AT HIS ENTRY HAD XL COMMUNICANTS AND AT HIS DEPARTOUR THIS LYP 23 OF IVNII 1623 LEFT 1,200 BEING OF AGE 63 YEARS. SO CHRIST WAS HIS ADVANTAGE BOTHE IN LYFE AND DEATH."

ROBERT BLAIR, his successor, who had been a professor in the college of Glasgow, but being much opposed by Dr. Cameron, (who had been appointed principal with the view of bringing the college to approve of prelacy), had resigned his situation, and being invited over by Lord Claneboy, came to Ireland in May, 1623. He thus narrates the circumstances of his settlement at Bangor:—"When I landed in Ireland, some men parting from their cups and all things smelling of a root called rampions, my prejudice was confirmed against that land. But next day travelling towards Bangor, I met unexpectedly with so sweet a peace and so great a joy as I behaved to look thereon as my welcome thither; and retiring to a private place about a mile above Craigefergus, I prostrated myself upon the grass to rejoice in the Lord, who proved the same to me in Ireland which he had been in Scotland. Nevertheless, my aversion to a settlement there continued strong; and when my noble patron renewed his invitation and offer, I was very careful to inform him both of what accusations had been laid against me of disaffection to the civil powers, and that I could not submit to the use of the English liturgy nor episcopal government, to see if either of these would prevail with him to pass from his invitation. But he having been informed by a minister present of my altercations with Dr. Cameron, he said, 'I know all that business;' and for the other point, he added, that he was confidant of procuring a free entry for me, which he quickly effectuated. So all my devices to obstruct a settlement there did vanish and took no effect, the counsel of the Lord standing fast in all generations; yea, his wisdom overruled all this, both to procure me a free and safe entry to the holy ministry; and that when after some years I met with trials for my non-conformity neither patron nor prelate could say that I had broken any condition to them. Having been invited to preach by the patron, and by Mr. Gibson, the sick in-

and till it was too late, admitted of ten thousand pounds debt to continue upon his estate (as he expressed himself to some) to acquaint his son with the trouble of debt, that he might avoid it, and find a need of living frugally and regularly.

5. As to the education of his son, he was much concerned to make the best of one eye, yet was most fond of him. He choosed for him a very learned, discreet and religious master, one Mr. James Trail

cumbent, I yielded to their invitation, and preached there three Sabbath days. After that, several of the aged and most respectful persons in the congregation came to me by order of the whole, and informed me that they were edified by the doctrine delivered by me; intreated me not to leave them; and promised, if the patron's offer of maintenance was not large enough, they would willingly add to the same. This promise I slighted, being too careless of competent and comfortable provision, for I had no thoughts of any greater family than a boy or two to serve me. But on the former part of that speech importing the congregation's call, I laid great weight; and it did contribute more to the removing of my unwillingness to settle there than any thing else. Likewise the dying man, did several ways encourage me. He professed great sorrow for his having been a dean. He condemned episcopacy more strongly than ever I durst do; he charged me in the name of Christ, and as I expected his blessing on my ministry, not to leave that good way wherein I had begun to walk; and then, drawing my head towards his bosom with both his arms, he laid his hands on my head and blessed me. Within a few days after he died, and my admission was accomplished as quickly as might be, in the following way: The Viscount Clanebo, my noble patron, did, on my request, inform the bishop Echlin, how opposite I was to episcopacy and their liturgy, and had the influence to procure my admission on easy and honourable terms. Yet, lest his lordship had not been plain enough, I declared my opinion fully to the bishop at our first meeting, and found him yielding beyond my expectation. The bishop said to me, 'I hear good of you, and will impose no conditions on you; I am old and can teach you ceremonies, and you can teach me substance, only I must ordain you, else neither I nor you can answer the law nor brook the land.' I answered him, that his sole ordination did utterly contradict my principles; but he replied both wittily and submissively, 'whatever you account of episcopacy, yet I know you account a presbytery to have divine warrant; will you not receive ordination from Mr. Cunningham and the adjacent brethren, and let me come in among them in no other relation than a presbyter?' This I could not refuse, and so the matter was performed, on the 10th of July 1623." Blair thus describes his ministerial labours at Bangor: "My charge was very great, consisting of about six miles in length, and containing above 1,200 persons come to age, besides children who stood greatly in need of instruction. This being the case, I preached twice every week besides the Lord's day, on all which occasions I found little difficulty either as to matter or method. But finding still that this fell short of reaching the design of a Gospel-ministry, and that the most part continued vastly ignorant, I saw the necessity of trying

a more plain and familiar way of instructing them; and, therefore, besides my public preaching, I spent as much time every week, as my bodily strength could hold out with, in exhorting and catechising them. Not long after I fell upon this method the Lord visited me with a fever; on which, some who hated my painfulness in the ministry, said, scoffingly, that they knew I could not hold out as I began. But in a little space it pleased the Lord to raise me up again, and he enabled me to continue that method the whole time I was there. The knowledge of God increasing among that people, and the ordinance of prayer being precious in their eyes, the work of the Lord did prosper in the place; and in this we were much encouraged both by the assistance of holy Mr. Cunningham, and by the good example of his little parish of Holywood. For knowing that diversity of gifts is entertaining to the hearers, he and I did frequently preach for one and other; and we also agreed to celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper four times in each of our congregations annually, so that those in both parishes who were thriving in religion, did communicate together on all occasions." "The first time," says Blair, "I dispensed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the solemnity was like to have been disorderly on this account. My noble patron and his lady would communicate kneeling; and even after reasoning, his lordship continued obstinate; so that I parted from him with sorrow, and resolved to delay that work until another time. But his lordship remembering that his pew joined to the upper end of the table, and was so enclosed that only one's head could be discovered in it, he promised not to kneel on condition he received the elements within his own pew. For peace sake, I rashly yielded to this offer, but was so much discomposed by it next day, that when I came to the public, I was for half an hour so much deserted of God, that I was about to give over the work of that day. But the Lord in great mercy pitied and helped me. For preaching upon the words of the institution, I Cor. xi. chap. and handling these words 'This cup is the New Testament in my blood,' as soon as I began to discourse of that New Testament or Covenant, I found light and life flowing in upon my soul, enlarging it, and opening my mouth to speak with comfort and courage; and with this assistance I went to the table and administered the Sacrament. The action being ended, my patron, and especially his lady, professed their great satisfaction with that day's service, and proved my most tender and real friends ever after." Blair thus describes his introduction to Archbishop Ussher and his conversations with him on several of the topics which were then agitating the religious world:—"In March 1627, my noble patron having had a great esteem of primate Usher, would have me to accompany him to a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Ulster with the primate. Accordingly I went

and directed that he should be managed according to his genius, and not much thwarted or over driven in ye prosecution of learning and other improvements, saying he would not lose the substance for gaining of accidents, and would rather have no scholar than no son. He judged it most convenient to send him (with the aforesaid Mr. Trail) to travel some years for his improvement, which, he did the length of Rome, very safely and successfully, and returned with great improvements in such things whereunto his genius allowed or agreed unto. ,

and had a kind invitation to be at his table, while I was in town. But having once met with the English liturgy there, I left my excuse with my patron, that I expected another thing than formal liturgies in the family of so learned and pious a man. The primate excused himself, by reason of the great confluence that was there, and had the good nature to entreat me to come to Tredaff, [Drogheda] where his ordinary residence was, and where he would be more at leisure to be better acquainted with me. I complied with the primate's invitation, and found him very affable and ready to impart his mind. He desired to know what was my judgment concerning the nature of justifying and saving faith. I told him, in general, that I held the accepting of Jesus Christ, as he is freely offered in the Gospel, to be saving faith. With this he was well satisfied, and by a large discourse confirmed and further cleared the same, by the similitude of a marriage, where it is not the sending or receiving of gifts, but the accepting the person that constitutes the marriage. From this he passed on to try my mind concerning ceremonies, wherein we were not so far from agreeing as I feared. For when I had freely opened my grievances, he admitted that all these things ought to have been removed, but the constitution and laws of the place and time would not permit that to be done. He added that he was afraid our strong disaffection to these would mar our ministry; that he had himself been importuned to stretch forth his hand against us; and that though he would not for the world do that, he feared instruments might be found who would do it; and he added, that it would break his heart if our successful ministry in the north were interrupted. Our conference ending, he dismissed me very kindly, though I gave him no high titles; and when trouble came upon us he proved our very good friend."—*Blair's Life*.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, A.M., thus narrates the circumstances of his removal from Scotland to the parish of Killinchy:—"In summer 1630, being in Irvine, Mr. Robert Cunningham, minister at Holywood, in Ireland, and some while before that, Mr. G. Dunbar, minister of Larne in Ireland, propounded to me, seeing there was no appearance I could enter into the ministry in Scotland, whether or not I would be content to go to Ireland? I answered them both, if I got a clear call and a free entry I would not refuse. About August 1630, I got letters from the Viscount Clanniboy to come to Ireland, in reference to a call to Killinchy; whither I went and got a unanimous call from the parish. And because it was needful that I should be ordained to the ministry, and the bishop of Down, in whose diocese Killinchy was, being a corrupt timorous man, and would require some

engagement; therefore my Lord Clanniboy sent some with me and wrote to Mr. Andrew Knox, bishop of Rapho; who when I came and had delivered the letters from my Lord Clanniboy, and from the Earl of Wigton and some others, that I had for that purpose brought out of Scotland, told me he knew my errand; that I came to him because I had scruples against episcopacy and ceremonies, according as Mr. Josias Welsh and some others had done before; and that he thought his old age was prolonged for little other purpose but to do such offices: 'That if I scrupled to call him 'my Lord,' he cared not much for it; all he would desire of me, because they got there but few sermons, that I would preach at Ramallen the first Sabbath, and that he would send for Mr. Wm. Cunningham and two or three other neighbouring ministers to be present, who after sermon would give me imposition of hands; but, altho' they performed the work, he behoved to be present; and, altho' he durst not answer it to the state, he gave me the book of ordination, and desired that any thing I scrupled at, I should draw a line over it on the margin, and that Mr. Cunningham should not read it. But I found that it had been so marked by some others before, that I needed not mark any thing: so the Lord was pleased to carry that business far beyond any thing that I had thought, or almost ever desired.'"—*Livingston's Life*.

Dr. Reid. at p. 123 of the 1st volume of his Presbyterian History, says—"The support of some of these ministers was derived from the tithes of the parishes in which they laboured; while others received a fixed endowment, paid as in Scotland, by the patron, in lieu of the tithe which was received directly by himself; and to this endowment was occasionally added a stipend from the people. Blair relates that, at his settlement, the people of Bangor promised, if the patron's offer of maintenance were not large enough, they would willingly add to the same. His predecessor, Gibson, had been maintained solely by a fixed endowment paid by Sir James Hamilton, the landlord and patron of the parish; and Cunningham of Holywood was supported in a similar manner. On the other hand Livingston's support was derived entirely from the people; though he states he "never had of stipend in Killinchy, above £4 sterling by year."

† Whilst on this tour Lord Claneboy received the following letter from Mr. Traill:—

"Paris, October, 1633.

"Right Honourable and my own Honoured Lord and master,—Your Lordship's first and last of the 20th September, came to my hands two hours ago, as we were going to supper, directed to Mons. Rugier, the

6. He lived till he settled all his affairs peaceably. His son was married creditably and comfortably and had some issue; and he had many and very hopeful nephews and some nieces, of all which he took a loving care and oversight. He lived to see the war of Ireland, and by his wisdom and power of his tenants, and the interest he had at Court, was very successful for the preservation of Ulster from the power of the enemy, as he was very charitable to distress'd people that came in great num-

King's agent here. They were to me matter of joy, because of the continuance of your Lordship's health, as they satisfied the Master's longing, of which your Lordship may easily judge, knowing his dutifulness and affection, which no son can have more, and none such but he that has such a father. The consideration of such the season made us hasten from London, reserving much to our return (God willing) and our passage by sea; our journey has been forwarded hitherto without risk or impediment. The best towns between this and our landing lay directly in our way, Boulogne and Montreuil, strong garrison towns, and Abbeville. As for Calais, which we desired to see, it was so far out of our way, as to see it we must have gone direct back again, and we were loath to begin our journey by a retrogradation. Amiens was a little aside, but so infected with the plague, that we shunned it of purpose. While we are here this winter, as the holidays fall out, we intend some excursions to the places hereabouts; and whatever may benefit the master by sight shall not be neglected:—and thus far your Lordship's letter has bid me. By former letters from this place (for I have written every week and some weeks twice,) your Lordship I hope knows our arrival here; how we are lodged; that the master is entered into his exercises of riding, and dancing, and fencing; and how he spends his time otherwise.

In the morning about seven o'clock he goes to the academy, and after two hours or more abode there, he is either busied reading French or Latin; then a little after dinner the dancing master comes to him, then the fencing master; then one for the French tongue, with whom he spends an hour before supper either in reading or translating French for the perfecting of his pronunciation and understanding of that language, of which when he is in some measure master, some time may be had for the elements of logic and mathematics. Thus yr. Lordship has an account of all his time, save that which is morning and evening, first and last his duties of piety, and the time of diet and sleep, of which, praised be God, his health gives very good account.

My Lord, that to which I would have him chiefly direct his endeavours to, is his riding and fencing for exercise and most of all his knowledge of men and business, without which there cannot be confidence or discretion in a man's carriage. As his judgment ripens, sight and conversation will give him more observance. As to the nerfs and sinews of our domestic affairs, they shall be dispensed as frugally as we can if you approve of our design to begin the circuit of France about the end of March, or 1st of April, and to rest in Geneva the last months of the Summer till the 1st of October. For that journey and time of abode in Geneva, we shall have need of no less than £350 sterling which should be made over to us; as here we might receive a part of the

money, and for another part bills to Bordeaux, and for the rest bills to Geneva; from which place, if your Lordship will have the master step into Italy, new bills must be had for such sums as that journey of at least six months will require. But at that distance a letter of credit, will supply us better than bills of exchange. If you so please, the letter may be so contrived that the money be not delivered, but unto the master himself with me. And, moreover, for our journey to Italy another pass must be had, because that which we had in London has an exclusive clause, as your Lordship may have seen by the copy which I sent you from London; barring us from all countries and persons, not in amity and league with our sovereign.—this chiefly at Rome.—The master would be glad it might fall out that James Stevenson, or some other of these parts were at Bordeaux, at the time when we shall be there, or, at least that we knew the time of their coming. Our time there, if it please God, may be about the end of April, or beginning of May rather. The master is very desirous that your Lordship and my lady shall drink wine of his tasting; to send it by a ship to London to Mr. Archibald, and from him to Ireland, would be double trouble and charge, and not so sure.

“James Traill.”

Paris October, 1633.

Lord Claneboye also received from his son the following letter:—

“Florence, 22nd April, 1635.”

“Right Honourable and most dear Father,—I did write unto your Lordship when I was at Rome, and have seen all the things that are to be observed; but because the air was not good to stay there in summer, therefore am I come to Florence in good health, thanks be to God. I do purpose to live here quietly for a while, and write to your Lordship as often as occasion will permit; also I will seek out here for an honest Italian boy, as your Lordship hath commanded; so I rest, craving your blessing, and praying God to keep your Lordship in good health,

“Your most obedient sonne,

“JAMES HAMILTON.”

He also wrote to his mother as follows:—

“Right Hon. and most dear Mother,—This is the 3d letter I have written to your Ladyship since I came to town. I am glad to hear of your Ladyship by my father's letter, wherein I hear that your Ladyship did write unto me, but I have not received it yet. I hope the blessings which your Ladyship hath sent in my father's letter shall not be in vain, because they are sent from so loving a mother, So I rest, praying God to keepe your Ladyship in good health, and leave your blessing to

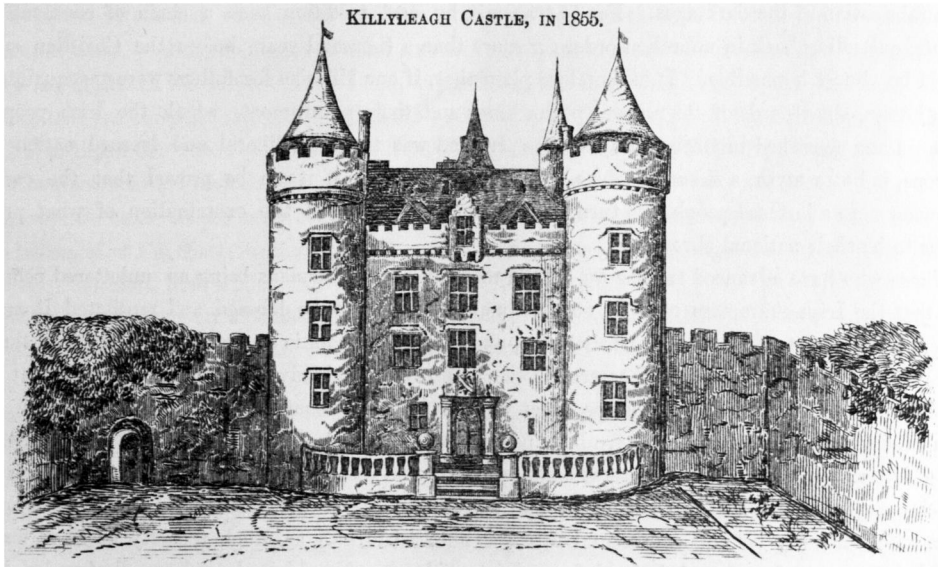
“Your most obedient sonne,

“JAMES HAMILTON.”

bers from the upper countrys. He was of a robust, healthfull body, and managed to the best advantage; died without sickness unexpectedly ere he finished his will (which he was about) or settlement he then intended, at least ere it was published, though I am very creditably, I may say certainly, informed, he published a Deed of Settlement of his estate as to the succession thereof, many years before he died. He was very honourably intombed in the place he had prepared for himself in the church of Bangor, in which his whole family is now laid by him.

“The church of Bangor was built within the old Abbey about the year 1617 [by Sir James Hamilton] and was not finished till the year 1623; both which particulars appear from dates on a stone in the south walks, and on an old oak pulpit now lying in a corner of the church. The steeple of it through which the entrance is into the church, is supported by an arch of nine strings of beads, not centring in a point, as many others do, but springing at equal distances round the arch from side to side; and an inscription thereon declares it was raised in 1693, at which time the church was well repaired by James Hamilton, Esq., [of Bangor] and afterwards beautified by his widow, Sophia Mordaunt, sister to the late Earl of Peterborough. It is indeed handsomely adorned, the chancell, with a neat and well-carved altar-piece, is sup-

ported with Corinthian pillars fluted: the rails about the Communion Table and the pulpit carved, the seats regularly laid out, and the whole executed with oak timber.” —*Harris's County Down*, p. 61. The following is a copy of an inscription on a monument in Bangor church:— “Sacred to the memory of James Hamilton, of Bangor, Esq., descended from the family of the Lords of Clanebo; and Sophia Mordaunt, his consort, daughter to John Lord Viscount Mordaunt, and granddaughter to the Earl of Peterborough, and to the Earl of Monmouth. This monument (as an act of filial piety) was erected pursuant to the will of Anne, their eldest daughter, (relict of Michael Ward, Esq., late a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland,) who departed this life in Dublin, on the 17th day of May, 1760.”



INSCRIPTION :

Hoc Castellum Conditum A.D. MCC. In Majus Auctum ab Henrico Comite Clanbrassiliensi A.D. MDCLXVI.  
Reficiendum Curavit Archibaldus Rowan Hamilton, A.D. MDCCCL.